[Continued from the first page.]

deration of these claims; the Treasury was empty: yet in 1818, although an unfavorable report was made, that report was not although an unfavorable report was made, that report was not acquiesced in. They memorialized Congress again in 1822 and 1824. It was not until 1827 that the claimants fully understood the strength of their claims. The instructions and journals of the commissioners who had negotiated the treaty with France in 1800 were first published in 1827, and the public mind then for the first time saw that these claims had been abandoned as against France, in consequence and as a set off against claims which France had against this country, and which she then abandoned. It is not to Congress alone that these claimants have appealed, but they have also filed their claims with the proper department of the Government. that these claimants have appealed, but they have also filed their claims with the proper department of the Government, the State Department; and there they may be found, 619 cases docketed and pigeon-holed and covered with cobwebs, a melancholy proof of the tardy administration of jurtice. The claimants were not few; there were 1,011 individuals interested in this bill, more than 900 of whom claim in their

own right, and more than 400 are yet alive of the original claimants. He did not believe that there was a single specu-

claimants. He did not believe that there was a single speculator in the number. He did not think the objections of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, with respect to the construction of the commission, well founded, and he thought the course prescribed to them was such as had always been adopted by similar commissions.

Mr. McDUFFIE rejoined that the claims lodged in the State Department were filed against the French Government, and not against their own Government. There was no evidence of these claims in Congress before 1837. He did not say any thing against the claims on the ground of the lapse of time, but from the want of evidence in their favor before Congress, and the presumptive evidence against them afforded by

gress, and the presumptive evidence against them afforded by the adverse reports of Congress.

Mr. ARCHER assured the Senator from South Carolina that he could furnish him with more evidence in favor of these claims, which had come before him in the shape of petition and memorials, than he would choose (he imagined) to examine. It had been asked, where are the claimants? His friend from Massachusetts (Mr. BATES) had told him that one was in a poor-house in that State, driven there very probably by the non-settlement of this claim. It was asked, where was the evidence? Why, the petitioners ask to be allowed to produce their evidence, and to have a fair judicial decision. Again, where are the safeguards against fraud? The amount of claims is about \$12,000,000; the amount of compensation is \$5,000,000. Here was the strongest of all safeguards. All the claimants, from a principle of self-interest, will be guard against each other. What is the evidence to be adduced It is the evidence of our own State archives; the history of our own country; the highest of all evidence—the treaties of

our own Government.

Mr. BENTON wished to speak upon the question before the Senate, but he did not wish further to delay the consideration of the order of the day; and he moved to defer the further consideration of this bill until to-morrow

ABUSE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE. Mr. DAYTON submitted the following resolution

Mr. DAYTON submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to inquire forthwith whether a case of books has been forwarded within the past year by the French Chamber of Depaties, or any other Department of the French Government, for the use and benefit of the Government of the United States: and, if so, that the committee immediately procure possession thereof, and deposite the same in the Congressional Library.

Resolved, further, That, upon the receipt of said books, the Librarian of Congress be directed to acknowledge the same in proper terms, and that he indicate the high sense entertained by this Government of the courtesy which prompted their presentation.

Mr. DAYTON said that he offered these resolutions und a sense of shame and humiliation. He had just read an announcement in a New York newspaper that on the 16th of January last a most valuable collection of books, presented by the French Chamber of Deputies to this Government, had been publicly sold at a custom-house sale in that city for storage These books consist, as stated, of "Recueil des Historien des Gauls de la France, a large and splendid work, in twenty volumes, comprising a period of one hundred and two years, from the royal press of France, with illuminated title page, engravings, &c.; also the Proces Verbaux des Seances de la Chambre des Deputes, in twenty-three volumes, superbly bound, session 1843—budget 1844, together with a few other

tion before the public.

Mr. TAPPAN made some observations which were not was now knowing at our door for admission. This is a made case, to operate upon the decision of Congress. There is no application of the kind. Texas may desire annexation with us, but there is no evidence of it in the shape of any application had been addressed to any functionary of the Government, the collector at New York could have directed the sale.

The resolution cannot be adopted without a violation of the case. question had been addressed to any functionary of the Govern-ment, the collector at New York could have directed the sale

of them.

Mr. McDUFFIE said this was a most extraordinary affair:

Mr. DAYTON said that the statement which he had made was equally true as it was extraordinary; and, for the information of the Senator from South Carolina as well as others ne wished the communication which he had received in rela tion to this affair to be read by the Secretary.

Mr. McDUFFIE thought that the mistake had arisen from

the case not having been addressed to any public functionary. The resolutions were slightly modified and then adopted. NATURALIZATION LAWS. Mr. ARCHER presented a memorial from 2,000 citizens of

ouis, praying for a reform in the naturalization laws. Mr. A. said, on presenting this memorial, that the people he was afraid the conclusions he had arrived at, and the opin-of the United States had spoken in relation to this subject in ions he should declare, would not prove acceptable to many so imposing a manner that little appeared to be left to Congress but to respond to their voice and accord to their wishes.

He hoped that Senators would feel the greatest according to their voice and accord to their wishes. object of a salutary reformation in the laws referred to.

Mr. ALLEN inquired respecting any information

mission was authorized to collect inform the points bearing upon the question at issue. Commissions had been appointed in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Nature had pointed out the propriety of annexing Texas to the Union. No one could look upon the map of Texas with-New York, and New Orleans: that at Baltimore would be the Union. No one could now upon the map of closed during the present week; the commission at Philadel-phia had executed and made its report; the one at New York was closed, but the report was not yet received: from New

He considered that the principal ground of opposition to this was closed, but the report was not yet received: from New Orleans the committee had not yet heard. He had a deep conviction of the importance of the subject, and should ask the

TERRITORY OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUART 19, 1845.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the following commu

To the Senate of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of 11th December, 1844, requesting the President to lay before the Senate, if in

his judgment that may be done without prejudice to the public interests, a copy of any instructions which may have been Mr. HUNTINGTON co given by the Executive to the American Minister in England on the subject of the title to and occupation of the Territory of Oregon since the 4th day of March, 1841; also, a copy of them. any correspondence which may have passed between this Government and that of Great Britain, or between either of the two Governments and the Minister of the other, in relation to that subject since that time, I have to say that, in my opinion, as the negotiation is still pending, the information sought for cannot be communicated without prejudice to the public

I deem it proper, however, to add, that considerable progres I deem it proper, however, to add, that considerable progress has been made in the discussion, which has been carried on in a very amicable spirit between the two Governments, and the had not said. that there is reason to hope that it may be terminated, and the negotiation be brought to a close, within a short period.

I have delayed answering the resolutions under the expectation, expressed in my annual message, that the negotiation would have been terminated before the close of the present session of Congress, and that the information called for by the resolution of the Senate might be communicated.

BILLS PASSED. A bill for the relief of the legal represe

A bill for the relief J. A Throckmorton. A bill providing for arrearages of pay due the 4th of the 2d brigade of Vermont militia.

An act to amend an act making appropriations for service for the year 1845. An act for the relocation of certain grants of land to Gene

The bill explanatory of an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government.

The French Spoliation bill was passed over informally for

this day.

The bill to reduce the pay of the army, was received, twice

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. The Senate has had under consideration on every day of the seek the joint resolutions from the House of Representatives or the annexation of Texas to the United States. On this ubject the following Senators have made speeches:
Mr. WOODBURY addressed the Senate in a series of

servations strongly in favor of the joint resolutions received from the House. He contended for the constitutionality of these resolutions, the necessity for coming to a conclusion upon the subject, and its great value and importance. Mr. W.

poke nearly three hours.

Mr. CHOATE addressed the Senate at great len sition to the joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, opposing them on the ground of their unconstitutionality. His speech was a brilliant and effective one, and occupied nearly three hours in its delivery.

Mr. HENDERSON supported the constitutionality of the Mr. HENDERSON supported the constitutionality of the resolutions. He examined the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and denied the correctness of the conclusions therein. He argued that there was nothing in the existing relations between this country and Mexico, and nothing in the relations between Mexico and Texas, which rendered the adoptions of the restriction of the restrictions. tion of the joint resolutions either a breach of the national faith, or a violation of any obligations, either political or moral, due from the United States to any foreign nation whatever. Mr. H. recapitulated the different arguments which had been used against the adoption of the resolutions, and conclud-ed with expressing his conviction that Congress was fully cometent to adopt them, and that it was expedient and prope

Mr. BARROW denied that the election of Mr. Polk wa an evidence that the people of the country had expressed their desire for the annexation of Texas, and had settled the ques-tion in the affirmative. He argued strongly against the constitutionality of the joint resolutions. Besides the constitu-tional objection, he entertained strong objections to the expeliency of annexation; these points Mr. B. stated at consid

length and with much force.

Mr. B. said that all the reasons which he had heard in favo of the annexation of Texas might be reduced to five. Thes were, to extend the area of freedom, to strengthen the defence of New Orleans, to prevent England from gaining an ascen lency in Texas, to open a market for Northern m and Western produce, and to strengthen the South.

He examined these different motives for annexation, and unced them all as false in their principles, and calculated be injurious in their operation. Mr. COLQUITT addressed the Senate for more than tw

ours in defence of the joint resolutions, in which he defen the constitutionality of the resolutions, and warmly advocated the annexation of Texas. Mr. SIMMONS replied to Mr. Colquitt. He deprecated

the mixing up any false issues or extraneous questions with the avowed object of the resolutions before the Senate. He said that the assertion that Texas was knocking at our door for admission was not, in his opinion, well founded; and yet that was urged as one of the foundations for the measure now

an army. He thought he saw that the army, which he was certain would go on to increase, was soon to become burdensome to the people and dangerous to their liberties. The reasons that led him to fear the increase of the army, would be found in the course pursued by this House for the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon, and the ultimate effects of those measures upon the foreign relations of the country, into which relations he entered at considerable length.

He spoke of the bill to establish the Territory of Nebraska, and said that that hill provided for the establishment of five He controverted the idea thrown out by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) that Rhode Island and North Carolina were admitted as foreign States. Rhode Island was probably the oldest State in the world having a written Conand said that that bill provided for the establishment of five or more large military posts; and, in the Oregon bill, a fortress with a considerable military establishment was directed to be made at the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river. These stitution, embodying all the great principles of civil and reli-gious liberty; and he believed that in point of republicanism e people of Rhode Island had as good a right to be consi-ered as part of the original United States as any State in the Rhode Island was not to be called a new or a foreign state, nor her admission into the Union cited as a preceden or the admission of Texas. Rhode Island never was admitted; she was part and parcel of the original United States. He xamined the history and the course of Rhode Island throughut the Revolutionary war, and he said if honorable Senators had been better acquainted with facts they would have hesitated before they called Rhode Island an alien and a foreign State.

Mr. S. examined the constitutional ground assumed by the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Colquitt,) and made an elaborate argument, deduced from his view of the Constitubound, session 1843—budget 1844, together with a few other books, all from the royal press, and not to be obtained but from the French Government itself."

Mr. D. said the sale of these books under the circumstances was a most awkward and unpleasant mistake. It was due to the French Government, and more especially was it due to ourselves, that the mistake be rectified in the most summary way. We were not, he trusted, so reckless of all those courtesies and civilities which ought to characterize the intercourse lieved her; and, if she did violate her word, she was a re of civilized nations as to disregard or overlook this act of coursiponsible nation, and might be held to account. All the views sponsible nation, and might be held to account. All the views the could take of the question seemed to point out the property of negotiation as a preliminary step. He examined the in reclaiming the books at the expense of the Government, it any expense were connected with it. As it is, a resolution of the kind seemed necessary to put the matter in a proper position of the could take of the question seemed to point out the property of negotiation as a preliminary step. He examined the joint resolution received from the House of Representatives, and strongly deprecated its adoption. He denied that Texas was now knocking at our door for admission. This is a

Constitution. Mr. Jefferson's opinions had been quoted with respect to the admission of new States, and his competency as an authority had been denied. Mr. S. advocated Mr. Jefferhe wished to know to whom the books had been addressed, and also by what authority the books had been sold; he was pathy for Texas may and ought to be felt, but those who had oluntarily gone out from the land of their birth and made Texas their home, have no caim upon us to endanger the well-being of the country by extending to them our assistance. We were not bound to jeopard the peace of the United States to promote the good of any foreign people whatever. If the annexation of Texas was really desired by the people of the United States, that annexation could be effected by safe, honorable, and constitutional means; he did not regard the resolution before the Senate as conducing to that result by such

> Mr. MERRICK said he had labored long and earnestly t arrive at a correct view of the question before the Senate ; but

nd to their voice and accord to their wishes nators would feel the great importance of the power to admit Texas into the Union in the mode now proposed and under discussion. He quoted very largely from subject, and that when it came before them for discussion and for action, he should have the assistance and support of the honorable Senators from New York in forwarding the great was advocating. He denied the paramount authority of the reformation in the laws referred to.

treaty-making power; it was merely an auxiliary, a subordinguired respecting any information which the Committee on the Judiciary may have received from the commission appointed to take testimony on the subject at New The great object in establishing the treaty-making power was York, Philadelphia, and other cities. He did not know the authority by which this commission had been appointed, nor the rules for taking evidence which had been adopted. He desire to prevent an abuse of power on the part of Congress.

affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Arrington, Ashe, Baker, Barringer, Belser, Benton, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Carpenter, Reuben Chapman, Clinton, Dana, Daniel, Darragh, John W. Davis, Dickey, Dillingham, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Giddings, Willis Green, Hannibal Hamlin, E. S. Handin, Hammett, Haralson, Henley, Herrick, Hoge, Houston, Hubbell, Hudson, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Irvin, Jameson, Jenks, Cave Johnson, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Daniel P. King, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Norris, Owen, Payne, Peyton, Pollock, Pratt, Purdy, David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Saunders, Severance, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, John T. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, John Stewart, James W. Stone, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tilden, Tucker, Wentworth, Wheaton, Benj. White, Williams, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright—107.

NAYS—Messrs, Abbott, Barnard, Carroll, Chilton, Clinch, Cranston, Garrett Davis, Fish, Florence, Goggin, Grinnell, Grider, Hardin, Harper, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, John P. Kennedy, Marsh, E. Joy Morris, Issae E. Morse, Moseley, Newton, Paterson, Ramsey, Rayner, C. M. Reed, Rodney, Schenck, Senter, Summers, Sykes, Thomasson, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Winthrop, William Wright—37.

And so the bill to regulate the pay of the army and for wished to know the state of the business and the nature of the information received; he was anxious that gentlemen on his side of the Senate should possess this information.

Mr. BERRIEN observed that a resolution had been passed directing the Committee on the Judiciary to send for persons and that under another resolution the appointment of the Constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in some and that under another resolution the appointment of the Constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in some and that under another resolution the appointment of the Constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution of the Constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit; but would be in the constitution either in letter or spirit in the constitution either in Government from the tion upon accordance with the practice of the

easure was, whether slavery should have the power of expanding itself, or whether it was to be shut up and cramped with-in its present bounds, until, by the natural results, the section of country where slavery existed would not be safe for a white man to reside in, and must be given up to the possession of the African race. He could not, as a Southern man, as a nication from the President of the United States; which was Marylander, as a representative of the people of Maryland, a read, and ordered to be printed.

Marylander, as a representative of the people of Maryland, a State which had the institution of slavery in her bosom. If the moment when he should give his vote in favor of this resolution should prove the last of his existence, he felt that he could not spend it better than by so employing it. He should, thus he thought, best provide for the general security

Mr. HUNTINGTON commenced his observations by re

Mr. COLQUITT said that he had not said any thing age the patriotism of the people of the North; but he had said, and did say, that the real opposition of the Northern people to annexation arose from the question of slavery. However the constitutional question might be raised here, this was the ques tion at home.

Mr. HUNTINGTON replied that he wished to say wh

Mr. H. said the question affected our national honor, o national credit, our national peace, our national prosperity, he would not say our national existence. He felt it due to his onstituents to raise his voice against this attempt at legislation to calculated to break down the national guaranties and secu-

his amendment, he had a word or two to say. He was in earnest in proposing the amendment, because he thought \$10,000 fully enough. Much had been said in former times rities, and endanger the liberty and prosperity of the country.

He argued strongly upon the unconstitutionality of the resolution, and denied that either Gouverneur Morris or Luther Martin had advanced any thing in proof of the contrary. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Calhoun that Congress cannot make about the extravagance in furnishing the President's House; the people had heard much about gold spoons, forks, and a treaty with a foreign nation. When a contract is wanted was not only in favor of retrenchment in this instance, but with a foreign nation, it passes from the legislative power, and reverts to the treaty-making power to make that contract. during the whole session to get at the business; and when a Whatever requires the consent of another nation belongs to during the whole session to get at the business; and when a the treaty-making power, and can only be regulated by it. These were the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and every word showed the enlightened statesman. Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, also held and expressed similar opinions.

taking up the army retrenchment bill, they had better take up the bill to reduce their own pay and mileage, Mr. H. was pleased to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania say so; he was in favor of that bill, as well as of all other propositions

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The bill from the Senate restricting the grant of pensio

Office.
The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions of this Ho

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions of this House reported an amendment to strike out the words, "then have been received at the Pension Office;" and to insert in lieu thereof the words, "have been received at the Pension Office on or before the 23d day of January, 1845."

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, explained the necessity for the passage of

statement of the appropriations already made for widows pensions for this year, which he said were larger than for se

eral preceding years.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, sustained, and Mr. WRIGHT,

The main question was put by yeas and nays— First, that the House agree to the amendment reported be a Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and was decide

The bill was then read the third time, passed, and re PAY OF THE ARMY.

regular order.

This bill passed through the Committee of the Whole

The question now recurred on the engross

state of the Union on Saturday, and was reported to House with amendments, which were all concurred in.

Mr. ADAMS supported the bill in a speech, in which

he officers of the army, (in which several gentlemen seer

that, within two or three years, millions upon millions wou

e required for the army beyond what was now called for.

He referred to what had been said out of doors as attribute

to him, that, if we annexed Texas, the Britssh would take Cuba; and if Britain did take Cuba, he thought we would be

precluded by our own conduct from complaint against her fo o doing. He said the measures pursued would, in all probability, let

seemed to exist for a boundless extension of our limits, said that it had been already observed, on this floor, that the day

would come when the Speaker would recognise "the gentle man from Patagonia." It would not be long, he supposed before "the gentleman from California" would also be among

us. Why not "the gentleman from the North Pole," and "the gentleman from the South Pole?"

take notes, and this sketch has been hastily written from

memory.

Mr. RAYNER was opposed to the bill and opposed to the

cussion of the Texas question, to obtain the floor, to give hi

tion of annexation, and consumed his hour upon that subject A full report of Mr. R.'s speech may hereafter be given.

to the officers of the army, more especially to its gallant com-mander. His only object in endeavoring to pass the bill under

had taken a range so wide and foreign from the merits of th

bill, he would move the previous question.

It was seconded; and, under its operation, the question was

out by yeas and nays, "Shall the bill pass " and passed in the

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Arrington, Ashe, Ba

And so the bill to regulate the pay of the army and for other purposes passed the House of Representatives, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

FURNISHING THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Mr. PRATT moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the pur

pose of taking up the bill making an appropriation for fur-nishing, painting, and repairing the Presidential mansion. The motion prevailed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union accord-

ingly, (Mr. SAUNDERS in the chair,) and proceeded to the

The bill was read, and is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purchase of furniture for the President's House, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That the further sum of eight thousand dollars be any expensively for the purchase of resembled.

eight thousand dollars be appropriated, for the purpose of re pairs in and about the said building and grounds.

Mr. HENLEY moved to reduce the appropriation for frishing the President's House from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. BURT inquired what amount had been usually a

ropriated for this purpose on former occasions.

Mr. PRATT answered that for the last three terms th

gregate exceeded \$20,000 a term.

Mr. BURT said he was satisfied, and hoped the

ment would not be agreed to.

Mr. HENLEY asked for tellers on the question of

mendment; but the House refused to order tellers.

Mr. HENLEY then said, as he could not get tellers

sideration of the said bill.

ffirmative as follows :

consideration was to bring the pay of the officers to what he conceived to be a fair standard of allowance; and, as the debate

opinions on that great and important question, and he should

The bill to regulate the pay of the army next came up

f Indiana, opposed the amendment.

The previous question was moved and seconded, anin question was ordered to be now put.

n the affirmative-Yeas 100 nays 58.

A great variety of memorials and petitions were p nd referred during the week.

was in favor of that bill, as well as of all other propositions for reduction of salaries and pay.

Many speeches, and they were demagogical speeches too, and in former days been sent from this half for the purpose of exciting the people, and producing effect on elections. He did not care about being called a demagogue; he would say that there was too much extravagance in the Government; too much pay given to public officers; they were too much pampared and fed too high. All the State Legislatures of the Union had retrenched the expenditures of the State Governments. And why did they do it? Because the voice of the people demanded it, and the States felt forced to retrench. In his own State, Mr. H. said that the officers of Government were compelled to apply a portion of their own salaries to the demands against the State. Members might call him demanded or whatever else they pleased; it would not deter him corne, or whatever else they pleased; it would not deter him. The oil from the Senate restricting the grant of pensions in certain cases was taken up.

This bill provides that, from and after its passage, a pension shall not be granted to any widow for or during any part or portion of the time her husband may have received one, whose declaration therefor shall not have been made on or before the hirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-our, and shall not then have been received at the Pension ns own state, arr. H. said that the officers of Government were compelled to apply a portion of their own salaries to the demands against the State. Members might call him demagogue, or whatever else they pleased; it would not deter him from what he conceived to be his duty. His people understood him, and knew how to appreciate him. He was not afraid of their censure when he raised his voice in this Hall in favor of parteneshand and salaries.

mittee on Ferisons, explained the necessity for the passage of the bill, as also the propriety of the amendment.

Mr. McKAY, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, differed from Mr. Sermour as to the operation of the amendment. That amendment would (Mr. McK. said) involve an expenditure of more than \$200,000 per annum beyond the amount required by the bill. He went into a full strenchment and against extravagance. He wished early in the session to bring the subject before he House, but had postponed it because the chairman of the Commutee or ways and means has been that the consideration. Yet what had they done? The session was nearly to a close, and no plan had been produced. And now he was told, on this little bill, that this was not the time. Some how or other it was never the time; it was always too early or too late; it was not the proper occasion; it was not the right place to move retreachment. As to the bill under consideration, he was determined to persevere in his endeavors to reduce the appropriation from \$20,000, which he thought abominable extravagance, to \$10,000, which he deemed more than enough. Mr. H. again repeated that he was not to be deterred from his purpose by the sneers, the jeers, the laugh of members. He would treat all such modes of keeping him from his purpose with contempt, and so would the people.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, inquired of the chairman of the committee who reported the bill if any estimate had been made of what was required to furnish the President's House, and the cost? t was never the time; it was always too early or too late; it

and the cost?

Mr. PRATT answered in the affirmative, and pro

stimate, and offered to send it to the table to be read.

Mr. SEYMOUR said he did not wish it read; he only wished to know whether the bill was based on an earlind finding that it had been, he was entirely satisfied. spoke of the efforts heretofore made at retrenchment in the military service, and in which he had zealously co-operated, but which had signally failed; and he went into a detail of the causes of the failure. He did not join in the denunciations of

The estimate was not read.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, advocated the amendment, and went into a detail of the mode in which the various apartments of the President's house had been, at various periods, decorated and furnished, but also their present state. He thought the House had, at all times, been too fine and gaudy, and too to take so much pleasure,) from the commander down to the lowest. On the contrary, he spoke of the officers in terms of great respect. He was in favor of the bill because it was a bill of reform, and because he was emphatically opposed to an army. He thought he saw that the army, which he was the House had, at all times, been too fine and gaudy, and too extravagantly fitted up. He said that, as far as he had been able to ascertain, the furniture had cost about \$20,000 for a Presidential term, equal to \$5,000 a year, a sum which was too much to allow to "mortal man" for that purpose. Mr. J. said a great deal more against extravagance at the President's house; and concluded by moving to amend Mr. Henler's amendment by also striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. DILLINGHAM epposed the amendment in a few sensible and well-placed remarks.

Mr. ABBOTT explained what took place in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in relation to the bill before it was reported to the House.

Mr. DOUGLASS thought if he had been in the Chair he would have ruled the speeches which had been made on this

would have ruled the speeches which had been made on this bill as out of order, at least for three years to come—that is, would of themselves create a necessity for a large increase, independent of what might arise from abroad. He said that he did not set himself up for a prophet, but he would foretell ntil the eve of the next Presidential election . they would then be perfectly in order. He then opposed the amendment of Mr. Henler, and said he did not think there was a gentleman in the House or the country who would visit the Presi-dent's House but would feel ashamed of the mean and wretched dent's House but would feel asnamed of the mean and wretched and miserable condition of its furniture. You could not walk across a room without danger of falling, by having your toes entangled in the holes in the carpet; if you took a seat, you were in danger of going to the floor, as the legs of half the chairs were broken. The gold forks and spoons had lost all their gold, and there was nothing of them but the base metal: years, instead of being called upon for appropriations for six or eight millions for that branch of service, forty millions would be required. Mr. A., in allusion to the desire which, he said, every thing was mean and contemptible. There was not a house in his (Mr. D.'s) district that was not better furnished: he meant that if they had chairs, they were such as not to let you fall to the floor; if they had spoons, they were not so rubbed as to leave nothing but the iron; if a carpet, it was not full of

If Mr. Clay had been elected, he would certainly have voted for \$20,000—not a cent less; he was now willing to go for more, because he believed Mr. Polk entitled to a little more. He was prepared to vote for \$30,000. Mr. D., too, was in favor of retrenchment, but not in this poor little way. He Mr. A. occupied his hour in a speech which came very un-xpectedly upon the House, and which was very interesting, nd was listened to with great attention. Our Reporter did not was for a retrenchment that should have some reality in it, and which would do credit to Congress. He had no idea of retrenchment in old furniture. He had occasionally taken some of his constituents to see the President, and he had never come away with them but he had been reproved for suffering the President's mansion to present so mean and misera-

reduction of the army, because he feared that the Texas question, and other measures pursued by the House would involve the country in a foreign war. And although he might oppose, and oppose earnestly, measures which might produce a war, yet when war came he would go for his country, right or wrong: ble an appearance.

Mr. COBB was in favor of the \$20,000, but urged the House to arrest the debate; and moved that the committee rise for the purpose of introducing a resolution into the House to arrest debate within a few minutes after going into Comand he would not, therefore, do any thing to reduce her means of defence. Mr. R. said he had been unable, during the dis-

he resolution was agreed to.

And the House again resolved itself into Committee of the ition was agreed to. Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the considera-

President's House.
The question recurred on Mr. HENLEY'S and Mr. JONES'S amendments, and being first put on Mr. H.'s amendment, it was rejected by a large majority; and then Mr. Jones's proosition was also rejected.

Mr. BURT moved to amend by inserting after \$20,000

hese words: "If so much be necessary." Agreed to.
Mr. HUDSON said that he had been informed that it had been customary, out of the appropriations heretofore made, to fill the cellars with wine, as well as to furnish the House. He therefore moved the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the sum hereby appropriately appro

This amendment was rejected.

Mr. WETHERED moved the following, to be added to

the 1st section:

Provided, That, so far as practicable, the money hereby appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of articles of Several gentlemen remarked from various quarters of

House that a similar provision was already in the bill.

Mr. WETHERED then moved the following: "And that no article of foreign manufacture used in the executive mansion shall be paid for out of this appropriation."

It was rejected. Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, moved to \$20,000, and to insert \$18,000. Rejected.

Mr. BURT moved to amend the bill by striking opart of it which provides that the furniture shall be of

This was also rejected, 38 in the affirmative Mr. HOUSTON moved the following in relation to the rovision which directs the furniture to be of American

"Provided that such furniture can be procured or rms as foreign articles. On this amendment there were 59

gainst it. And so it was carried.

The second section of the bill then came under ion. It appropriates \$8,000 for repairs in and about the Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, moved to strike out \$8,000

and insert \$4,000.
On this question there appeared 47 to 58-The question was again put, and there appeared 62 in favor of the amendment, and 66 against it. So the amendment

was rejected.

Mr. HOLMES moved the following And be it further enacted, That for the en lomestic manufactures no wines but American be drank, and to eigars but American be smoked in the President's House. Mr. WINTHROP moved to amend the section by striking

no wines be drank and no cigars be smoked in the President's House.
Mr. Winterer's amendment was rejected, and so ras Mr. Holmes's section.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House

out the words "but American," so as to leave it to read that

was seconded by a large majority, and the main question was dered to be now put. The first amendment was agreed to

And the question recurred on the second amendment, v roposes to insert, in reference to the clause which directs the iture to be of American manufacture, these words : " Provided, such furniture can be procured on as good terms

as foreign articles."

The question to agree to this amendment was taken by yeas and nays, which were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Belser, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Carpenter, Shepherd Cary, R. Chapman, Clinton, Cobb, Cross, Cullom, Dana, John W. Davis, Dean, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunean, Ficklin, Goggin, Byram Green, Hannibal Hamlin, Hammett, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbell, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClel-

The bill was then ordered to be engros time, and it was read the third time forthwith-Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said he would make a which was in order; and that motion was, that the

Democratic side of the House empty, and as, no doubt, the Democratic members took a deep interest in the bill, he would move a call of the House. It was refused.

And the question was taken by yeas and nays on the mo-tion to lay the bill on the table, and it was rejected: Yeas 59,

The previous question was then seconded, and, under its operation, the question was taken on its passage, by yeas and nays, and there appeared:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, James A. Black, Bowlin, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Burt, Shepherd Carey, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Cranston, Cross, Dana, John W. Davis, Dean, Dillingham, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncau, Ellis, Elmer, Ficklin, Foster, Fuller, Hannibal Hamlio, Holmes, Hubbell, Hungerford, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Lucas, McCauslen, Maclay, McKay, Murphy, Owen, Parmenter, Pettit, Elisha R. Potter, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid, Relfe, Roberts, Rockwell, Russell, Saunders, David L. Seymour, Robert Smith, Stiles, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Wentworth, Benjamin White, Winthrop, Woodward—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Ashe, Barringer, Belser, Benton, James Black, Bower, Boyd, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Caldwell, Cullom, Daniel, Deberry, Farlee, Florence, French, Goggin, Byram Green, Grider,

William J. Brown, Burke, Caldwell, Cullom, Daniel, Deberr Farlee, Florence, French, Goggin, Byram Green, Gride Hammett, Henley, Herrick, Hoge, Houston, Hudson, Jam B. Hunt, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George V Jones, Preston King, Daniel P. King, Lampkin, Lyon, M Clelland, McConnell, McDowell, Mathews, Edward Joy Mo ris, Joseph Morris, Norris, Payue, Peyton, Purdy, Ramse Rathbun, Reding, Ritter, Robinson, St. John, Sample, Sente Thomas H. Seymour, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Ste son, Andrew Stewart, Tibbatts, Tucker, Tyler, Vance, We ler, Wheaton, John White, Williams, Joseph A. Wrightyost—70.

So the bill was rejected.

On the following day—
Mr. SLIDELL said that yesterday he had voted in the neg tive on the question of the engrossment and third reading the bill to provide for furnishing and repairing the Presiden House, for the sole object of placing himself in a position make a motion to reconsider that vote. Mr. S. accompani make a motion to reconsider that vote. Mr. S. accompanied his motion by some remarks, in which he seemed to think that the President's House was too splendid an establishment for a Government so simple and republican as ours; but, as it had been creeted and so long used, he would not make an attempt to erect another which should in his opinion correspond with our republican institutions, and to appropriate the present house to some other public purpose. Mr. S. also went into a detail of the appropriations and expenditures for the accommodation of the households of the several Presidents of the United States.

Mr. HAMMETT did not

Mr. HAMMETT did not vote against the bill yesterda because he was opposed to the principle; it was because the amount appropriated was excessive; and because he was opposed to the high-handed manner in which the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings (Mr. Pratt) has been in the habit of doing business here. Mr. H. then went on to the habit of doing business here. Mr. H. then went on to particularize various instances in which, in his opinion, that gentleman had transcended his authority, and by his acts committed this House and the Government. Among the cases enumerated were the marble duck-puddles below the Capitol, and some splendid, indeed magnificent, sets of window curtains which had recently been put up in the President's House. Mr. H. was very severe on Mr. Pratt.

* Mr. PRATT thought it a small business, a very small business to come here and talk about the President's furniture.

siness, to come here and talk about the President's furniture to take that as the subject on which to make speeches for hor consumption, speeches for Buncombe—"talk about a littl furniture! a little furniture! yes, a little furniture!" and

little business it was.

Mr. PRATT defended himself against the charges against him by Mr. HAMNETT. It was true, he had direct cause he was ashamed, and every decent man ought to bashamed, of those that were there. He had directed the fine that could be procured; yes, the finest and most becoming the place, and he told the upholsterer that if the Government did not pay for them he would, and he meant to do it. He did not give the order as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings but as an individual, as a private gentleman; he had taken th responsibility, and he meant to stand by it; and, if the Govern mittee of the Whole again.

The motion prevailed, and the committee rose; and—
Mr. C. then moved a resolution that all debate on the bill shall cease in five minutes after it shall be again taken up in have you ever done as much for your country? [Much]

Mr. BRINKERHOFF inquired if the vote to repassed in the affirmative, would the bill be open to ame The SPEAKER said it would not.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. Can it structions to amend?

The SPEAKER. It can.

The previous question was then seconded; and the main question was ordered to be now put.

That main question was, "Will the House reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for furnishing and repairing the President's House was rejected?" It was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays: 126 in favor of recons

Mr. PETTIT hoped the House would take Irishman's hoist—another peg downwards." He said he would therefore make a motion for another reconsideration: that is, to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. So as to place it in a situation for amendr This motion to reconsider was decided in the negative This motion to reconsider win favor, and 70 against it.

to be engrossed and read a third time.

And the question again recurred, Shall the bill pass Mr. PETTIT spoke somewhat at large in favor of the bill and, among other observations, said he feared many gentlem who had voted against the bill yesterday did so under fear the ghost of the late Mr. Ogle, whose celebrated speech lad produced such wonderful effect in 1840. The speech of Mr.

P. was pointed and full to the purpose.

Mr. JAMESON moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Public Buildings, with instructions to amend it by appropriating \$10,000 for furniture, and \$4,000 for repairing the house and improving the grounds.

Mr. HENLEY supported the motion to recommit; and, at the close of his research suite has recovered an arrow in the recommit.

the close of his speech, said he must correct an error in the no tice of his remarks on this bill yesterday, published in the in

tice of his remarks on this bill yesterday, published in the Intelligencer of this morning, in which injustice is done to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In those remarks he (Mr. H.) is made to say, in substance, "That he wished, early in the session, to bring the subject before the House, but had postponed it because the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had stated that that committee intended to take the subject of retrenchment into consideration. Yet what had they done? The session was nearly to a close, and no plan had been produced."

Mr. H. said he was misapprehended in his remarks yesterday by the Reporter, and he begged leave now to correct it. What the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means did say was, that, at the commencement of the last session, it was the opinion of the committee that the subject of retrenchment belonged more appropriately to other committees; and, in accordance with that opinion, they (the Committee of Ways and Means) had reported resolutions of instruction to several other committees in reference to numerous items of retrenchment; and that the Committee of Ways and Means would willingly have entered upon the task of reform, onerous as it has willingly have entered upon the task of reform, onerous as it willingly have entered upon the task of reform, onerous as it would have been, connected with their other duties, had they considered it within their appropriate sphere. As it was, they had reported many items of retrenchment which would be found in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE moved the previous question. It was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be now put. (The previous question cuts off a motion to recommit)

previous question cuts off a motion to recommit.)

A motion was made by Mr. TUCKER, that the bill do lie on the table; and the question on this motion was decided in

the negative—yeas 47, mays 109.

And so the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

And the question was forthwith put: "Shall the bill pas And passed in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follow And passed in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bidlack, Ed. J. Black, James A.
Black, Brodhead, Burt, Campbell, Catlin, Aug. A. Chapman,
Clinton, Cross, Dana, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Dellet, Dillingham, Douglass, Droomgoole, Dunlap, Elmer, Foster, Fuller, Grinneil, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Hays, Herrick, Hubbell, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll,
Jameson, Cave Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, McCauslen, Maelay, McClernand,
McKay, Isase E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Parmenter, Pettit,
Elisha R. Potter, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, David S. Reid,
Rhett, Roberts, Rockwell, Rogers, Russell, St. John, Saunders,
Simons, Slidell, Robert Smith, Spence, John Stewart, Stiles,
James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson,
Thompson, Tyler, Wentworth, Benjamin White,
Woodward—75.
NAYS—Messra. Anderson, Arrington, Asic, Atkinson,
Barringer, Belser, Benton, Blackwell, Boyd, Brengle, Aaron
V. Brown, Milton Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Buffington, Burke,
Caldwell, Carpenter, Reuben Chapman, Cranston, Cullom,

Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Keinedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, Lumpkin, Lyon, M. Clelland, McDowell, Edward Joy Morris, Norris, Owe Payne, Peyton, Purdy, Ramaey, Rathbun, Charles M. Ree Reding, Ritter, Sample, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, Albe Smith, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Steenred, Stephen Stetson, Andrew Stewart, Taylor, Tibbatts, Tucker, Wheato John White, Williams, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—78.

And so the bill was rejected the second time. GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. SAUNDERS, of North Caroline, in the Chair.)

sideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year commencing July 1, 1845.

Mr. PRESTON KING moved to take up the bill to reduce

the rates of postage and to protect the post office from fraud.

The question was first put on Mr. McKar's motion, and was agreed to.

And the committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government.

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out \$551,760 for \$500,000. It was agreed to.

The committee preceded with the bill till it arrived at the item, "For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, \$2,500."

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to amend this item by strikin out \$2,500, and inserting \$5,000, the usual am

The motion was advocated by Messrs. HOLMES, DOUG-

The motion was advocated by Messrs. HOLMES, DOUG-LASS, E. JOY MORRIS, and C. J. INGERSOLL, and opposed by Messrs. McKAY and TUCKER.

We can only at this time give the remarks of Mr. Morris.

Mr. E. JOY MORRIS said that he was not surprised at the proposition of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce the annual appropriation to the Library of Congress one-half. There seemed to be a growing incisposition to the encouragement of literature on the part of the Government. Mr. M. had seen with regret and indignation that a valuable collection of the Historians of France and the Proceedings of the French Chambers, presented to the Government of the United States by the King of the French, Lalbeen permitted to lie in the custom-house at New York, and finally to be sold in January last for expenses of storage. Such an indifference on the part of this Government to such invaluable works of literature and politics, prepared at great expense by a European Government, and offered to us as a mark of friendly courtesy—works, too, copies of which could not be detected. friendly courtesy—works, too, copies of which could not be obtained but from the French Government press—would reflect indelible disgrace upon this country. He referred to it thus publicly with pain and mortification.

What else, however, could be expected from a Government the revenue officer of which had decided that books containing engravings of the works.

What else, however, could be expected from a Government the revenue officer of which had decided that books containing engravings of the works of art in European galleries came under the law prohibiting the importation of obscene pictures!

Mr. M. said he had voted, with much reluctance, and with a feeling that he was doing wrong, against the bill to appropriate \$20,000 for the repair and embellishment of the Executive Mansion. He regarded the President's House in its present condition, with its ragged carpets, torn curtains, broken thairs, and stained walls, as a disgrace to the nation. The President was the dispenser of the hospitality of the nation; it was a hospitality open, free, and generous, which ought to be rendered in a house furnished appropriately with the dispinity of the Executive officer of the Republic.

Mr. M. would not vote, however, for this appropriation, when he saw the Democratic majority in the House endeavoring to prevent its success. He was willing to share in the responsibility of the appropriation; but, as a member of the Whig party, he would not consent to have it thrown altogether upon his political friends. When the Democratic majority had moral courage enough to decently furnish the mansion of the President they had been instrumental in choosing, he would join them in their efforts with pleasure. He had no feeling of ill-will to the President elect; he looked to his administration with apprehensions which he hoped might not be realized. He had nothing condemnatory to say in advance against him. He had no sympathy with the Vandal spirit of destructivism abroad, and should oppose it whether it came under the name of retrenchment or any other. The Whig party had suffered already from being made the pack-horse of demagogueism: with his consent it should never be made so again. Mr. M. went on to urge the adoption of the amendment of Mr. INGERSOLL to raise the appropriation for the hammand. Mr. M. went on to urge the adoption of the am ment of Mr. INGERSOLL to raise the appro

brary to \$5,000. The question being put on Mr. INGERSOLL's amendment to strike out \$2,500 and insert \$5,000, there appeared 45 in fa vor and 40 against it; no quorum voting—

Tellers were then ordered, and the House was again divides

on the amendment, and there were 41 in favor, and before the segative was reported—
Several members called for a third count. It was made, and here were reported 64 in favor of the amendment, and

against it.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The joint resolution from the Senate for the distribution of the work on the Exploring Expedition next came up; when, after undergoing some amendment and some debate, it was, with the aid of the previous question, adopted and returned to the Senate in the following shape:

Resolved, &c. That as each part of the work now in course of publication on "The Exploring Expedition" shall be completed, fifty-eight copies of the same shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, to be distributed as follows, that is to may a To each of these United States, one copy; to the Government of France, two copies; Great Britain, two copies; Russia, two copies; and one copy each to Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, Greece, Tuscany, the Ecclesiastical States, the Two Sicilies, Turkey, China, Mexico, New Granada, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Texas, and the Sandwich Islands; and one copy to the Naval Lyceum in Brooklyn, New York.

Islands; and one copy to the Naval Lyceum in Brooklyn, New York.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That one copy of said work be given to Charles Wilkes, Esquire, the Commander of said Expedition, one copy to William L. Hudson, Esquire, and one copy to Cadwallader Ringgold, Esquire, Commandants of vessels in said Expedition.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That two copies of said work be placed in the Library of Congress, and that the residue of said work shall be delivered to the Librarian, to be by him preserved for furne, distribution.

EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGE.

The bill from the Senate to provide for a free bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac was the next in order, and came up on a motion to reconsider a former vote by which it was laid on the table. The motion to reconsider was also laid on the table; so that the bill is defeated for the present session.

BILLS PASSED. The bill making appropriations for the payment of navy The bill to organize a new land district in the southern part of the State of Arkansas.

A bill to extend the provisions of "An act to amend the Judiciary act passed September 24, 1789."

The bill to bill to provide for the enlistment of boys in the

naval service, &c.

The joint resolution for the distribution of the work on the Exploring Expedition.

Speaking of the recent snow-storm, a private letter, dated at Ogdensburg, New York, on the 12th instant, savs :

"I wrote to you the day of the big snow-storm, (4th instant,) and think it altogether likely that the letter sent on that day is still on the way, or laid up in a snow-drift. That was the greatest snow-storm ever known in this country. It snowed very fast, with strong northeast wind, all Tuesday and the next night. It continued to snow and blow on Wednesday. We found the front door blocked up with the snow, which was six feet deep, and as high as the fence all along the streets.

was six feet deep, and as high as the fence all along the streets.

"It is thought that the snow must have fallen from three and a half to four feet; but the drifts were astonishing. The front of A. Velas's house was covered, door and windows, up to the windows of the second story; the streets were impassable; and, for the first time in my life for a storm, I had to stay in all Wednesday. The Corporation employed teams of four and five span, with something like a harrow, to make a kind of canal through the centre of the streets. The sidewalks are now pretty well cleared, but look very singular, particularly in the moonlight, the bank of snow being from six to seven feet high, with lanes cut through, so as to allow of crossing the street. It looks brilliant, and one could easily imagine himself walking between walls of alabaster."

CAMPHOR CIGARS FOR LADIES .- Somebody in Paris has CANTHOR CIGARS FOR LADIES.—Somebody in Paris has started a theory that all diseases are owing to the presence of parasitic animals infesting the human system, and to counteract their injurious effects recommends inhalation through quills charged with camphor. The theory has taken amazingly, and multitudes of the fashionables, particularly the ladies, can be seen holding a camphor cigar between their ruby lips. The fashion has been introduced into New York as affectual for breathsweetening and cold curing. The Mirror says they are an exquisite luxury, cold or no cold, and a panaces for catarrh,

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE.—We learn from the Havana papers that the committee appointed to distribute contributions to the sufferers by the hurricane of last October, have published a statement, from which it appears that the total amount scribed was \$86,000, and the loss by the hurricane \$107,000. So that some seventy-three per cent. of the closs has been made up, through the active benevolence of the second seventy three per cent. loss has been made up, three